MANY YOUR HERALD MINDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1870.

NAPOLEON.

"I Never Intend to Remount the Throne on the Strength of a Military Pronunciamento."

The Wilhelmshohe Captive-Health-He Relies French Officers Opposed to the Napoleonie Bynasty-Extent of the Orleani t Conspiracy-Its Aims-Bazaine.

WILHELMSHORE, Dec. 12, 1870. The slaggishness which characterizes the events before Paris naturally seacts upon the company here at the eastle. While the fall of the capital has been expected for the last three weeks, and at the latest computation was to have taken place at the close of November, it is now considered useless to venture any more predictions in a matter as important as it is assertain, and as if by mutual agreement all speculation as to the uttimate surrender of Paris has NAPOLEON'S REALTH.

The Emperor enjoys perfect health and daily takes an airing on foot or horseback. There have been no arrivals of late at the castle. All reports about a second visit of the Empress and her presence here new are incorrect. It was Friday noon , when, during a walk through the Park with several gentlemen of his suite, the Emperor spoke freely on the chances of his

RESTORATION. "Is would be quite well," he said, "if it were publiely understood that I never intend to remount the throne on the strength of a military pronunciamento, by the aid of the soldiery just as little as by that of Prussia. I am the sole sovereign who governs next by the grace of God by the will of the people, and I shall never be unfaithful to the origin of either. The whole people which has four times approved of my election must recall me by its deliberate votes. else I shall never return to France. The army posesses in more right to piace me on the throne than had the lawyers or loaiers to push me from it. The French people whose sovereign I am has the sole occiden." In the further course of the conversation the Emperor spoke very highly of an article contained in Count Bismarck's organ, the Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 9th instant, respecting the de facto and de fure authority in France, and called it well written—"très sense et très adroit,"

The Firsky opposite containe.

epecting the de facto and de fure authority in France, and called it well written—"tres sense et tres adroit."

The freenth officient opposed to Nafoleon.
Yesterday, at the occasion of mentioning to him the protest of some french officers who, in the trace-pendance Better, publish a declaration against the re-establishment of the Bonaparte dynasty, the Emperor related that shortly after the plebiscite of May, 1870, the Minister of War showed him a list containing the names of several hundred officers who secretly—and some lew almost openly—had engaged in agitations favorable to the Orieans dynasty. The Minister wisned to know what to do in the case. Napoleon, looking over the list, called the Minister's altention to the fact that nearly all on it were lieutenants, but few capitains, and barely a higher officer. He then handed him the copy of a letter written in the year 1859 or 1860, by the Duke d'Aumale, wherein he councils all adherents of the Orieanists to send their sons and the sons of their friends to St. Cyr. Being asked again by the Minister, some time afferward, what steps should be taken, the Emperor replied, "None whatever." "Thus," said Napoleon, "these officers who publish that protest do not deserve to be charged with having turned anti-Bonaparte on account of the ill success of my arms,"

AIMS OF AN ORLEANIST CONSTRACY.

I aza also informed upon the very best authority that for the last ten years a conspiracy has existed with a view of flooding the French army with officers of Orieanist sympathies.

A NEW ORGAN FOE THE EMPEROR.

The new Bonaparte journal in Brussels, Le Drapeau, is supported by funds advanced by Count Hambeau, who gave soo, 600, for a start.

MARSHAL BAZAINS does not leave his house or room. He has not been geen outside for the last ten days. Some would have it that he left on a secret mission. This I know to be until to the left on a secret mission. This I know to be until the left on a secret mission.

GUIZOT.

His Great Pamphlet on the Situation in France.

We have before us the complete text of a very remarkable utterance of opinion from no less dis-tinguished a publicist, orator and statesman than M. Guizot, so long one of the ruling and authoritative minds of Europe. The limits of our space preclude ne reproduction in full to-day, but, to use the language of a leading French journal of December 13-the latest date of the pamphlet in quesn being a few days earlier-"the of M. Gnizot has never, perhaps, been more strikingly manifested and characterized than in this little work. The reader find it there complete, condensed, summed up with all its eminent qualities, and all its deficiencies, too. The critical sketch of the situation is superb. emment writer distributes to parties and to individuals praise and blame alike with admirable impartiality; and if he errs in some points he does se through his indulgent humor. Age excuses while n explains this weakness. Republicans, legitimatists, Orleanists and even Bonapartists are judged in a style that may be termed irrevocable.

But M. Guizot sensibly weakens when he suggests the remedy to be applied to the evils that are now preving on France. The old Parliamentarian sees no rescue for our country excepting in the convocation of a national assembly. How could such an assembly be called together under acceptable conditions of free choice, and now could it, when convoked, meet and move the government? This is what M. Guizot does not explain with sufficient precision, simply contenting himself, as he does, with investing the idea in the spiended flowing garb of

M. Guizot may be pardoned his preference for the parliamentary regime to which he owes most of his glory; but those who have no personal cause to feel any attachment for the wordy system of government may ask themselves whether it is not to this dissolving method that France owes most of her existing froubles.

M. Guizot cites for the support of his propositions the history of the formation of the United States of America, when Washington led their armies and had to struggle, at one and the same time, against the British troops and the distrust of Congress. This citation of his is ingenious, but we would ask the eminent writer to show us where there is a Washington in France, in December, 1870? When we shall have found a Washington we shall, perhaps, feel the less repugnance to placing him under the tutelage of Congress."

of M. Guizot's ideas, and may serve as a sketchy in-ex to the pamphet of which we can cite only a few passages to-day. It is plain enough, however, that the critic himself prefers a dictatorship to an

few passages to-day. It is plain enough, however, that the critic himself prefers a dictatorship to an Assembly.

M. Guizot address "the Members of the Government of National Defence" in France, and earnestly compliments them not only for refusing to despair of their country, but for the noble efforts that they have made to rescue her from the invader and to save her from anarchy. "You have sustained the war," he says, "without appealing to revolutionary passions, and while showing yourselves friends of peace, previded it were neither a shameful nor a vain one, you have reanimated the living forces of the country and reorganized armies which have already shown themselves effective. Considering together all the facts and difficulties of your situation you have conducted yourselves like men of heart and good citizens."

This much admitted, the writer reminds those whom he addresses that France, after all, her honor saved, desires peace, and that the boon cannot be obtained on a solid basis without a complete effective government to treat with the enemy. He then regrets the incomplete, provisional aspect presented by the existence of two governing centres, one at Parls and the other at Tours (now at Bordeaux). He rebuses certain concessions to ultra parties on the one hand and on the other, and finds the only safety from all these contradictions in a supplementary of the contradictions in a supplementary of the contradictions in a supplementary of the only safety from all these contradictions in a supplementary of the contradictions in the cont

"Such an assembly," he adds, "could alone, by its discussions and decisions, realize and cover the responsibility of the depositaries of power, and, at the same time, give the government the unity, the fuirrum and the strength at all points which it

we must not in our day, as was done in other gos, seek merely to appeal to the ideas and the assions of pre-existing parties strongly pronounced and well known; the object in view is no longer to st Catholics and Protestants, the whites and the acks by the ears. The questions and arrangements before us are far more complicated and doubtly the complexity of the complexity of the complexity of the complexity increasantly sustain and direct national sentement, incined

cometimes to go astray, sometimes to faint by the wayside, and it is above all, in case of a desperate war to the knife that the government of the country by itself and, cansequently, the presence of a national assembly forms the one condition indispensable to success." The writer then urgently asks why "the National Defence" will not accept this conclusion, even while he scouts at the idea of ascribing any unworthy motive to their refusal. And here he takes occasion to felicitate Changarnier upon his defence of General Bazaine against the charge of treason in surrendering Metz. He then passes on to consider parties in France.

is now our government, "continues the venerable statesman. "Our principal public men are olderly republication." Our principal public men are olderly republication. "Our principal public men are olderly republication." Our principal public men are olderly republication of circumstances, but by conviction. "There are many kinds of republications, who accept our existing form of society and do not desire to change its principles or its form of government: the finantical republications. In the discontinuous continuous continuous

EXCITEMENT AT HAVRE.

Departure of General Briand from

Fears of the People -- Determined to Resist-Troops Leaving - The New Commander-Chasing a Spy-Mistake-M. Ramel's Oath - The Rouen Infliction.

HAVRE, Dec. 10, 1870. Since the fall of Rouen Havre has become busier and more excited that it was ever known to be before. The determination, with which we are now femiliar to resist to the uttermost-a resolve which has, unluckily, so little availed many another French city—developed very decidedly and emphatically here. The citizens seem to have no idea of qualling turn up their noses at the conduct of Rouen, and do clare themselves prepared for any sacrifices. The appearance of the town is wonderfully lively. swarming with soldiers. Military music is con stantly heard, spurs and swords langle on the pave ment, fresh troops constantly arrive. The population receive them with open arms.

THE GARRISON OF HAVES.
Upwards of 60,000 soldiers are now in garrison here. The heights round the town are fortified strongly, and it appears that there is no lack here of either arms or men. What the force may be which will attack Havre we do not know. There b a force of about 10,000 at Bolbec, we understandthat is, within twenty miles of us-uncomfortably close quarters. All the cattle of the neighborhood seem to have fled before them in here. The droves that have been arriving quite choked the streets. Wagons of corn and other provisions and families of fugitives have also presented themselves. I have said that the town "is excited," but the intensity and universality of the excitement is hardly to be described. Sometimes wild reports of vio tory elate these people to madness. The tidings of a supposed victory of the Loire army-of a defeat of the Prussians before Paris-spread like wildfire. People rushed out into the streets to hear the news embraced, shouted, cried, and afterwards probably found out their mistake. The advance of the army to Yverot, the occupation of Dieppe, the presence of Germans at Bolbec-one after the other depressed

the most sanguine.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL BRIAND. The Havre people were much startled and troubled at the departure of General Briand with troops for another point. He announces that he has been appointed to the command of forces between Cherbourg and Carenton. The step occasioned some discouragement in the town, as the General was known and trusted. The Mayor was especially disknown and trusted. The Mayor was especially disturbed at the idea of his departure. "Hasten from under our house," he said to him, on dit, "and we shall think that it is falling." The General assured him this was not by any means the case; but his orders were so precise that go he must, although he would use his own discretion about the force he withdrew from Havre to accompany him. Accordingly he went, and Captain Monchez, of the French navy, succeeds to his command. The Havrais have great confidence in this new commander, whose gallantry and devotion to the republic are generally esteemed as very great. What his skill as a commander may be remains to be proved. The temper of the troops is excellent at present, their position is improved by their sea background, with men-of-war in their rear. But one begins to despair of French successes, and, above all, of French commanders.

CAPTAIS MONCHEZ.

A friend of Captain Monchez—now usually called "The Captain" in these parts—was talking to me the other day, and assuring me that this officer possessed all the good qualities possible for his position. He was "brave as only a Frenchman could be," but he had a cool head and plenty of judgment. I saw him—two days ago reviewing the Garde Mobile opposite the Hotel de Ville, and he seemed to call forth their soldierly turbed at the idea of his departure. "Hasten from

skill in a very gratifying manner. Some of the Mobiles have now left havre for Harficur and Monityilliera. I saw them march from the town in excellent spirits, singing as they went. Captain Monchez is particularly popular with the geutlemenpossessing, as he doed, the agreeable free and easy manners which one-generally expects more from a naval than a military commander. He is a wonderful man for being up early and late, and almost seems to be like Dickens' detective, "In all manner of places at once." Happen to take as stroil at seme unearthly hour, early or late, and the chances are you will meet "the Captain" hastening somewhere on borseback or in a carriage. He does not ride at all as one expects from a sallor, who is sensity placed on an ignominious level with a tallor in this respect. Captain Monchez rices in the rather qualintatticide peculiar to a Frenchman cuiside a borse, but is not at all a bad cavalier.

I believe in all French towns where the Frussians approach a little spy-fever is to be expected. We have not taken the epidemic at all badly here, but have had some slight traces of it. The other day, as I was prowling about towards evening, I was startled by some of that abominable screeching in which a French crowd excels; I was molined to make a boit for the spot whence the row came, but found the spet was rapidly approaching me. Presently rushed out of a side street a miserable looking little man, heaving like a hunted hare, his long locks streaming behind him, his mouth wide open, his eyes almost starting out of his head with ghastiy terror. Behind him resonuded the induriated yells. Almost at one bound he was across the road and boiled down a small street opposite lending towards the sea. Instantly his pursuers burst out after him, a veiling crowd close behind, in such mad haste spiasaling through the mud that the humble individual now addressing you was amost trampled down among them. Down went several of them—up again, mudder than words would say. Shouting, strugging, kieking, on they rushed,

an impediment in his speech, which has been compatricts.

The sous prefer and the haven's.

The spirited proclamation of M. Ramel, the sous prefet, has been received with great lavor here. That he has sworn to the government that the Havrals will be victorious may appear to some minds like probable perjury, but it gratifies the Havrals themselves. The kien of a Prussian occupation here makes them scream. The tales of Prussian occupation here makes them scream. The tales of Prussian cuclitus are of enormous magnitude, but nothing has impressed them so much as THE MONEY CONTRIBUTION LEVIED ON ROUEN. It is monstrous, unheard of, extrawagant—seventeen millions of francs! M. Ramel suggested that they should give them seventeen million buliets instead, which sentiment has become very popular in the town and is in everybody's mouth. Of all the indignations I had seen knocking about in France during the present crists! I never saw anything shriller, more demonstrative or more intense than the rage here about those seventeen millions. "We will not be occupied: we will not give to these blood-tairsty invaders, Rouen has betrayed, but we will stand firm." This is what one hears everywhere. Meanwhile the enemy is very near. It may be that our Sunday hymn will be the roaring of the cannon, the shouting of the battle. The question is, will the Germans perform their usual version of Vent, vidi, vidi—tot—I came, I cannonaded, I occupied—in these parts? For my part I cannot think what they want thay to go, particularly; but I suppose they do, and if they do I cannot help thinking they will take it.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

Three-Quarters of a Million of Frenchman in Arms.

The New Levies - Their Appearance - Resolution-Spirit-The Nation Awake at Last-The Military-Revictualling of Paris-Bourbaki to Make the Attempt-How It is to be Accomplished.

Sixty thousand men have gone through this city within the three days past. They move from here to Orleans and thence are sent forward to reinforce the Army of the Loire in its operations against Prince Frederick Charles, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and General Von der Taun. Ordinary travel is entirely suspended in every direction from this centre, in order that the government may devote to the transportation of troops all the resources of the dif-ferent lines. From the west and south there is for

rule, the men here are rather under the size of the men seen in the American regiments, but they are large enough, and have

THE PRACTICAL LOOK OF SOLDIERS who have got past the gold lace and gilt gingerbread stage of military existence. They are all well pniformed and well shos; are supplied with good knapsacks and shelter tents, and with either Chassepo or Remington rides. Remington rides seem to pre dominate. As the weather is now quite cold here it would have been a comfortable sight to have seen every one of these good fellows in a stout overcoat. Some had a sort of loss blanket cloak, with a hood—a garment offering less projection and giving more embarrassment. Many were without even this, and these

more embarrassment. Many were without even this, and these

WINTER NIGHTS
In the lines are dreadfully severe. But they face the cnances of the weather with spint. "It is no coder for me," said one of them, "(nan it is for the Prussians; besides, I am at home and they are not." Certainly the men, as a rule, are less robust than the German soldiers I have seen. This is doubtless due to the levy en masse, which, as it takes every-body, must take many who would be rejected by the surgeons in ordinary times. But the French will, perhaps, more than make up for this difference by their spirit, and perhaps also by superior numbers. The winter campaign may kill more of these young fellows than it will of the already hardened veteran Germans; but, then, France can now afford this difference. Her soil swarms with soldiers, and she can afford to give two or even three for one, if there is no less extravagant way of crushing the Germans; and she is antinated with such an intense, bitter, semi-savage hate that she is ready for this sacritice.

The spirit of the men.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MEN.

In the presence of such a spirit, and possessing the visible evidence of the large numbers of men that are actually under arms, and that are even already tolerably well trained soldiers, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction, which has taken a firm hold of all minds here, that the republic will save the country and push the enemy beyond the Rhine. It is plainly enough admitted, of course, that Paris is the great difficulty in the case, and that because of Paris time is all important; and but for this difficulty no one could doubt of eventual French triumph. THE SPIRIT OF THE MEN.

THERE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF MEN.

For instance, the government here has now on hand, and more or less it for service, not less than three-quarters of a million of men; and it has in General de Paladines a man thoroughly competent to train them, to make them into a spiendid army and to command that army. But, in order to make these troops it to meet the Prusslans, they must be still more maturely formed by the discipline that has already done so much in moulding them aright. The situation on the Loire, therefore, seems to require that this army should not be precipitately thrust against the well-tried enemy; but the situation at Parls requires that relief should come soon.

The Suarest Course to Pursue.

If the Army of the Loire, now practically in an intrenched camp, should forthwith take the field against the troops which won the battles of Woerth, Gravelette and Sedan, it might be seriously broken in one or more great defeats, and this would destroy the last hope of the nation. But if it stays on the Loire till Parls is compelled to surrender, this terrible discouragement would be, perhaps, an equally disastrous blow. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF MEN.

rible discouragement would be, perhaps, an equally disastrous blow.

THE CRISIS.

Such is the dilemma that people here contemplate at this moment. The solution the government appears to propose has certainly a promise of success. By means of the balloon post and the pigeon post the government is in complete correspondence with Paris, and thus movements of troops may be concerted; and a well executed concerted movement, even though it might not actually compel the Germans to raise the siege, might cut the investing line and make it possible to send in 2,000 or 3,000 wagons and 50,000 cattle before the anacondage gathered his coils again around the victim.

BOURBAKI'S COMMAND AND ITS AIM.

That such a plan is on 100t may not be news by the time this letter reaches you. General Bourbak has been put in command of a force that is forming independently of the Army of the Loire, charged especially with the duty of revictualing Paris. Already an immense accumulation of cattle and other stores have been made and put in places ready for a run into the beleagured city. At the right moment the Army of the Loire and the Army of Paris will push with the greatest energy toward one another at a designated point, and if they succeed in

push with the greatest energy toward one another at a designated point, and it they succeed in doubling up any portion of the Frussian lines Bourback will run in his supplies. Should the Prussians even subsequently retake their position the supplies win give time for operations that may accomplish more.

DANGER TO FRANCE.

Blighting Influence of Politicians in Their Interference With the Army.

The Defeat of the Army of the Loire-Paladines Blamed-Wild Outery for His Execution-Gambetta's Meddling - Why the Army Was Beaten-Political Engineering-Results.

On Monday the anthorities here were on the verge of panic, and people were excited so far that a "demonstration" was looked for from moment to moment; that is to say, it was looked for by that very large number of persons assembled here who are most at home in Paris and who seemed to have forgotten that the people of Tours are not exactly as

the people of the new beleaguered capital.

GROUPS WERE GATHERED IN THE STREETS
discussing the alarming news, which seemed to involve nothing less than the destruction of the Army of the Loire and the advance of the Prussians down the right bank of the river. People of course dis-cussed such news with more or less excitement, and at the end of their discussions arrived at no other conclusion than that of cursing loudly, deeply and conclusion task that the causing indiscriminately, any one and every one whom they could by any flight of fancy hold responsible for the disaster. M. Gambetta came in for the greater part of the denunciation, as the man whose name was most known, and even d'Aurelle de Paladines was

not without his share,
ALARM AT THE DEPEAT OF THE ARMY. Perhaps the apprehensions of the people from the consequences of the defeat were not greater than were at one moment those of certain members of the government. It is not generally known, but it is true, that the orders were actually written and made out in due form decreeing the removal of the government from this city to Bordeaux. This was on Monday. Some packing, I am assured, was done in the different departments, and trains were made up at the station; but before the act had taken outward shape there was a council of the Ministry and

up at the station; but before the act had taken outward shape there was a council of the Ministry and it was determined to stay, M. Gambetta overruing to this effect all opposition.

ANOTHER SEMI-DESPERATE PURPOSE was abandoned in the same way, but on this occasion the Secretary of War and the interior was the champion and supporter of the semi-desperate purpose. The proposition was for nothing less than the immediate trial, and, if possible, military execution of d'Aurelle de Paladine and Martia Pallieres. As the English government once shot an admiral "to encourage the others," so it was thought here, apparently, that the execution of the commander of Army of the Loire would restore what was lost at Longy and balance the victory of the Prusslams. As I have said, the head of the government at one moment favored this course. There seems to have been almost a moment of frenzy. M. Gumbetta returned to Tours at three A. M. Is it is reported, to a state of absolute fury, in which was conceived the idea of executing the head of the army. Fortunately this embryotic purpose was also given the support of the proposition to simply

REMOVE DE PALADINES FROM HIS COMMAND, only the innocent decree appointing a committee to of Orleans.

Without any disposition to anticipate this committee to require into the causes which led to the evacuation of Orleans.

Orleans.
Without any disposition to anticipate this commit-Without any disposition to anticipate this committee, I will here state plainly what hase causes were, in the first place there is—as you may remember there once was in the city of Washington—ayery active condict between the civil and the military authorates. General Paladines intends to command his army, and the civil authorities do not altogether assent. Some days ago M. Gambetta, without consultation with the General, directed a military movement which withdrew a large division of men from the Army of the Loire and sent them to Le Mans, which the Prussians seemed to threaten. General Paladines immediately resigned his command; but his resignation was not accepted. Instead, Messra, Glats-Bixoln and Crémieux made a little visit to the army, ostensibly to make some public inspections, but in reality to

transportation of troops all the resources of the different lines. From the west and sonth there is for the moment no travel into Tours or out of it because of the coming this way of the seldiers, and to the north and east quite as little because of the urgent hurrying forward to the scene of active operations of the men that so many arriving trains accumulate here.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The soldiers thus constantly coming and going are brought from the different camps of instruction, in which, during the past few months, they have been exercised in daily drill and instructed in the ordinary military manegures. They present the general aspect of similar regiments the world over—an appearance made familiar to the American people by the marching regiments of 1861, 32 and 33. As a rule, the men here are rather under the size of the

road man. Trees engineers made the entrenched camp before Orleans, and made it in defance of the protestations of Paladines and Barral. Both these soldiers declare that the position could not be held; that it could be turned on either fank, and that an army which was persistently kept in it in defiance of a turning force would be simply sacrificed and add a third to the chapter of marvellous surrenders.

So, when the Army of the Loire suffered a reverse at Lougy, on the 2d linst, and retired upon the fortined lines behind it, these lines were part of that indefensible camp, and General Paladines had to choose whether he would stard and look upon measures that would lead to the surrender of his army or whether he would abandon Orleans. He abandoned it, of course.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRINCH.

[From the New York Evening Mail, Dec. 28.1 The HERALD pleupotentiary, who has been let loose on the Centinent of Europe with general instructions to invergle every Prime Minister, Prince, General or Cabinet Minister whom he can into an "in-General or Cabinet Minister whom he can into an "interview," has caught the French Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs, Count de Chaudourdy, and extracted from the latter his views as to the prospects of peace. The Count, if he is correctly reported, does not hold out any very fattering promises of the close of the present terrible coatest. If he represents truly the sentiments of the French people the war must be protracted until it will assume phases disgraceful to the civilization of Europe and distressing to all humane med.

The Count is reported as saying that "although there is hardly a man in France who does not lament the continuance of the war, there is carcely any one who would allow the government to give up French territory." He also said:—

Rich and poor units in the oginium that the only thing left

up French territory." He also said:—
Rich and poor units in the opinium that the only thing left is for us to light out the war to the bitter end. If in so doing France is financially rulned, there will be less for Frussia to take in the Prussia is determined to annex the two provinces on the German border, inhabited by a people entirely French and opposed to annexation. France will never submit to this. It is the people and not the government of France who have resolved, scorer than abandon their countrymen to foreign rule, to allow the whole country to be rulned.

countymen to rotagir has, to also white relative to relative to relative to the military aspec's of the situation are worth no more than those of any other intelligent observer, and we, therefore, made no other allusion to them than that they are hoped in tone. All that is imports at in his statements is the fact that they show a deeply-rooted determination of resistance to the bitter end. We do not see exactly how he and his countrymen are to make this resistance effective against the finest army that Europe ever saw; but there is no telling what resources of offence may be developed out of the depths of the despair of a great people.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.

Brooklyn Bearing Off the Palm for Rowdyism-Chaking a Man and Bi ing Of His Tongue.

A shocking crime was committed by some fiends bearing the form of men at an early hour yesterday morning in River street. It appears, from what can morning in River street. It appears, from what can be learned, that a young man named John Hicks, who had been attending a party in Wilhamsburg, and who may have been slightly under the influence of liquor, started for his home at an early hour in the morning. When reaching River street he was assented by three or four rowdies, whom he says beat him in the most violent manner. They choked him until his tongue hung out, when one of the ilends seized it between his teeth and bit it off. He was found by officer Spellman, of the Ninh precinct, in a partially unconscious state on the side-walk in River street. From the less of the portion of his tongue he was unable to speak clearly. When taken to the station house he gave a description of the parties who assaulted him, and upon this description Michael Connor, Patrick McLaughlin and Michael McAnnally were arrested on supicion of being the parties who committed the crime. The prisoners were taken before Justice Lynch yesterday afternoon, when a charge of mayhem was preierred against them. They pleaded not guilty, and they were then remanded to the county Jail until Hicks is sufficiently recovered to appear against them. be learned, that a young man named John Hicks,

At ten o'clock vesterday morning a fire occurred in the third story of the premises No. 770 Broadway, causing a loss of \$1,000. The building was occupied by Erni flines as a restaurant, and was insured in the imperial Company for \$5,000.

THE JOSEPHINE WEISS HOMICIDE.

Henry Vasquez, the Alleged Murderer, is Proved To Be Insane.

Medical Testimony on the Point-A Sketch of the Prisoner's Early Life-He Falls from the Belfry of Monte Serrato Church, in Havana - He is Sent to the Lungtie Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

The case of the People vs. Henry Vasquez, a young ban, charged with the murder of Josephin Welss, by stabbing her with a kuife on the 21st of October, 1869, at No. 99 Crosby street, was yesterday called up in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett.

It will be remembered that the mardered woman was the mistress of the prisoner, and that after kill-ing her he attempted to take his own life. His counsel, Mr. Anthon, stated that he wished to with-draw his pica of not guilty and to plead that the

nake a rational defence. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan sald he had no objection to the plea being withdrawn, to which

the People would take issue.

The Recorder allowed the plea of not guilty to be withdrawn, and the jury were sworn to try the question of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner.

VASQUEZ, WHEN SIX YEARS OLD, FALLS FROM A CHURCH TOWER.

Mr. Anthon opened the case, and proceeded to read the deposition of an Havana physician, who attended Vasquez in his youth. This gentleman deposed that Vasquez had a delicate constitution and a nervous temperament; that in childhood, when six years of age, in 1849, he fell from the belfry of a church in Havana, receiving severe injuries, which deprived him of his senses; that his life was de-

charch in Havana, receiving severe injuries, which deprived him of his senses; that his life was despaired of, and, upon partially recovering, he suffered acute pain in the ear, which deprived him of his reason; that in 1822 he had such a severe attack as to be completely deprived of his reason and ATEMPTED SUICIDE;
that he was subject to mental aberrations, during which he would throw himself on the floor, be very violent and would make violent efforts to escape from the house, using strange language.

The testimony of other citizens of Havana who were intimate with his family was also read, which conditioned the evidence of the medical gentlemen. They stated that his father desired to give young Vasquez a good education, but he could only read and write and was unit for business. The deposition of the father of the prisoner was similar to that of the other whinesses. He stated that the PAROXYSMS OF INSANITY
with which his son was arbited lasted fifteen days, and when they were severe he was exceedingly violent and had to be watched by the servants in the house. He sent him to the United States in 1864—when he was twenty years old—for the purpose of learning the trade of a machinist, but particularly in the hope that a change of climate would be beneficial to his health.

MEDICAL TESTIMON.

Mr. Anthou then called Dr. Gonzalez Echeverria, who by mutual consent of the counsel and District Attorney Garvin visited the prisoner in the Tombs to find out his state of mind.

The Doctor first stated that he knew the parties mentoned in the commission, and that they were very respectable citizens of Havana. He had interviews with Vasquez in Spanish at the Tombs, and became convinced that he was a slight discharge of pusting him at the prison; that ghosts were constantly after him, and that Josephine and Nelue came to see him. He sand that Josephine and Nelue came to see him. He sand that Josephine and Nelue came to see him. He sand that Josephine was his mistress, and his conversation upon every visit was very indecent

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at fludnut's Pharmacy, Heralb Building, corner of Ann street:

1869, 1870.

3 A. M. 40 25 3 P. M. 45 29
6 A. M. 40 24 6 P. M. 43 23
9 A. M. 41 26 9 P. M. 41 16
12 M. 43 27 12 P. M. 40 11
Average temperature yesterday. 25
Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 41%

Erastus Brooks will lecture to-night on "Our Early American Inventors," before the William M. Tweed Jub of the Eighteenth ward, at No. 295 Third

Postmaster Jones, of this city, has received in structions from Washington to increase the rent of the boxes in the office here to \$16 a year, to take effect on and after January 1, 1871. This increase is ordered to meet the expenses of the box depart-ment in the office.

grand dedication services at St. Ann's church, in East Twelfth street, on Sunday next. The sermon will be preached by the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey, while the solemn high mass will be song by Very Rev. William Starrs, V. G.; Rev. R. L. Burtsell, D. D., acting as deacon; Rev. J. A. Keogh, subdeacon; Rev. Francis McInerny, Master of the Ceremonies, and Rev. W. C. Poole, Assistant.

The deputy marshals and supervisors who failed o get their pay from the chief deputies in the several Assembly districts are now being paid at Marshal Sharpe's office. They are kept in single fle, enter the office singly and receive their pay from Colonel Des Anges, the Grand Chief Deputy Marshal, Some of them are unable to sign a receipt for their pay and "make their marks,"

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company yesterday, at the office, No. 25 Chambers street:-John L. Brown, Henry W. Genet, George Wilkes James M. Sweeny, Joel A. Fithian, Cornelius Corson, James M. Sweeny, Joel A. Filman, Cornellus Corson, J. D. Cochran, William C. Conner, John T. Conner, A. M. Bijss, D. L. Potter, Shepherd F. Knapp, A. W. Winans, C. R. Trafford, P. L. Tyler, Jacob M. Long, S. C. Waiker, H. L. Livingston, H. Vandewater, J. J. Watson, G. L. Knapp. Inspectors—William II. McCarthy, Richard A. Storrs, Gubert A. Palmer.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, of No. 5 West Thirtyourth street, having at present on a visit with him the Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., last evening entertained at als residence a number of the alumni of that col lege, as well to honor the president of the Alme lege, as well to honor the president of the Atma Mater as to bring together the most prominent of the alumni resident in this city in order to make ar-rangements for the annual dinner, which is shortly to take place in this city. Quite a pleasant reanion was had last evening, and the intention was formed of not allowing Bowdoin to be second in the annual alumni gatherings so popular at present in this city.

Two notorious river thieves were caught on Wednesday evening, by officer McConnell, of the Third precinct, in the act of stealing a tub of butter, valued at twenty dollars, from the store of John M. McCabe, No. 83 Murray street. On being pursued they both showed fight, and it was only by a liberal they both showed fight, and it was only by a liberal use of his locust that the efficer was enabled to take them to the station house. On being brought before Judge Hogan yesterlay morning the prisoners gave the names of John Thompson and James Haley; but the Judge immediately recognized the man, giving his same as Thompson as a well known character named William Courkly, who once attempted to shoot his keeper while serving out a term on the island. The other prisoner is one of the Water street gang. His real name is William Revel. He escaped from the officer three times while on the way to the Tombs. Locked up.

being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Already some thirty-five or forty districts have been completed and the returns handed in to Mr. William Masten, Chief of the Census Burcau, in the Mar-shal's office, and they show, as a rule, a slight inshal's office, and they show, as a rule, a slight increase over the former returns. Three or four of the districts have fallen short a little, and others are within one or two of the number of the original returns, but the great majority of them show a decaded gain. General Sharpe gives it as his opinion that the complete returns, which will be completed within thirty days, will show a total increase of from twenty to thirty thousand persons over the returns made during the summer and fall. Thus far the enumerators have met with little or no dimculty in the performance of their arduous task, and it is believed that this census will be all that could reasonably be desired.

THE BUILDING MURDER

Close of the Official In vestigation.

Testimony of the Officers of the Department of Buildings - Interesting Testimony - Verdict of the Jury - Nobody but the Wind and Legislature to Blame for the Calamity.

The investigation into the cause of the falling of the factory of Mr. Hale, in Thirty-fifth street, on the 16th inst., by which four lives were sacrificed, was resumed by Coroner Keenan yesterday morning, when the following testimony was taken:— Bernard M. Sweeney, sworn—Am Inspector of

Buildings in the Department of Buildings; have been so for three and a hulf years; before that was been so for three and a man years; before that was a mason, builder, &c.; was in that business about twenty years; have charge of the Eighth district; heard of the building that fell about a week before it was commenced, and had a copy of the plans; heard that it was to be built before that, of such a size, to be erected by J. B. Hale; heard of it at the Building Department about the 12th or 15th of October, and received the plan or a copy of it (plan shown and identified); visited the place when they were clear-ing away the lot, and again about three days after they commenced the stone work; after that, every second day at least; sometimes every day; they were going on satisfactorily; my duty is to see that the law is carried out; the timber was three by twelve, except first roof timbers, which were three by ten; the workmanship was good, first rate; never sup-THE BUILDING WAS IN DANGER OF PALLING:

building in course of erection, but did not think this more hable than one of the same height; it was not more exposed than any other buildings in the district; there were three or four as much exposed as this; the cause of the fall was the force of the wind upon the roof, and raising it, shifting it towards the east and carrying the walls with it; it might have been shifted any way; do not think the building was case and carrying the wans with k; it might have been shifted any way; do not think the building was erected too hurriedly; if the windows had been closed it might have prevented the fall, or if the floors had been ind the accident would not have occurred; don't think that cross walls would have prevented it; if the walls had been thicker, say four inches, it might have resisted more, but not prevented the fall; saw Mr. Hale after the building had been up two stories; he wanted to place beams in the wall for the purpose of a platform; did not give permission, but referred him to the department, and he obtained permission, because it was thought that beams passing through the walls would strengthen them; the beams were run through the walls, and I think they strengthened and not weakened them.

Edward T. Fitzpatrick, sworn—Am a sergeant inspector in the building perfect.

MENT; his business is that of carpenter and joiner; was examined by the Board of American Architects; visited the building that fell and examined the thickness of the waits, their plumbs, or straightness, the material that was used, and found everything in excellent condition; never saw better rough walls in his life; no thought of danger ever struck him with reference to the building.

Walter W. Admas, sworn—Am
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF DEPARTMENT OF

am a mason and builder; Mr. Tyson applied for the place about October 7th or 8th last; he inquired about the law as regarded a building of about eighty feet high and twenty-five or twenty-six feet front; witness called his attention to the law and showed him a copy of it, and offered to explain anything he wished; he then made out a paper similar to the one shown and left it for examination; it was found to be in accordance with the laws, and witness signed a certificate to that effect; the department has nothing to do with the plan, either to approve or disapprove of it, but morely to certify that it is or is not in accordance with the law; heard no more of the building until it fell; never found any fault with the work.

JAMES M. MACGREGOR

of the building until it fell; never found any fault with the work.

JAMES M. MACGREGOR
sworn—Am Superintendent of Buildings under the bepartment of Buildings; was appointed in 1862, and have held the position ever since; my business is that of a bouse carpenter; the law requires that every person intending to erect a building must submit a detailed statement of its plans, &c.; the inspectors are changed from one district to another, and act as detectives, so that there may be no clashing and no collusion; by the system adopted they could tell every visit the inspector made to the building that fell; reports were made of this one, but nothing was said about its insecurity, or that would lead witness to suppose that everything was not going on according to law; these have been 2,011 buildings commenced since January ist last; alterations, 1,150. Wilness stated that he had tried to make the department efficient, but under the existing law he could not render it so effective as he wished. Witness also stated that he examined the ruins of the building; he found that it had been constructed according to law; the mortar was green; he would not use mortar for such high walls, but coment; still the law found that it had been constructed acc to law; the mortar was green; he would nortar for such high walls, but cement; still was compiled with; he would not have made wall, but used counterpois, eight inches frwail and two feet on the face and twenty to feet apart; the beams resting on these and an would be of great strength; the roof did not eleven rounds to the supericed feet that would be of great strength; the roof did not weight, eleven pounds to the superfical foot; total weight, 50,052 pounds; thinks that if the walls had been twenty inches at the foot and sixteen at the top would have made no difference; if the building had been enclosed it would not have failen—the foots laid and the windows in; the building was stronger than many other buildings in New York. The witness remarked finat he hoped the Jury would visit his department, and, if there was any wrong, censure him; but the great fault was in the construction of the law; give him the power, if they are not properly constructed, to interiere and remedy it.

remiedy it.

No further evidence was offered, as it was considered unnecessary, and the case was given to the
jury with a few remarks by the Coroner, who retred, and, after a short absence, returned with the OHOWING VERDICT.

The jury in the case of the death of Annie Hamilon find:—
First—Her death was caused by the falling of the
puilding, known, &c., owned by Mr. Hale and built

building, known, act, owher by ar. hate and builder by Mr. Cochrans.

Second—We exenerate the owner and builder from all blame, as said building was put up according to law and built of the best materials.

Third—The law, in our opinion, is defective, and we recommend the Legislature to so amend or revisal it as to make special previsions for all isolated buildings. ings.

Fourth—We find that the Building Department have performed their duties in this matter according to law.

QUICK TRANSIT.

Another Pucumatic Solution of the Difficulty-Description of the Project.

Another plan of meeting the crying need of a speedier means of getting up town than is now, or ver can be, afforded by the horse cars is now on exhibition under the Madison Park Hotel and has just fairly entered the lists of competition.
Its inventor, Dr. R. H. Gilbert, has been long known.

as an enthusiastic believer in pneumatic power, and t of course, therefore, like its rival, "the Tunnel," which exhibited a short time since on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, proposes to utilize this form. force. Its special distinguishing feature is that the tubes are to be laid above ground, and that thus the vast expense of boring through the rock bed of Manhattan Island will be avoided. It is proposed that a charter should be granted giving the projectors power to put up a line of double arches along one of the avenues. Both arches spring from a common base and, resting upon the edge of the carb (which of course would be adequately strengthened), will span across the street. The arches are different in height and the upper one gothic. In the space between the two the tubes will be deposited, a custion of rubber being placed between them and the iron, and the noise of the running of the cars heing thus almost entirely absorbed. By an arrangement of truss girders the immense strength of the pointed arch is ingeniously utilized, and a stability and firmness given to the work that could scarcely be attained in any other manner. The tubes are proposed to be made of wood, on account of its superior cheapness, Smaller tubes for letters and parcels will run parallel to the passenger lines, and the pedestals of the arches will serve both as gas lamps and as telegraph poles. bed of Manhattan Island will be avoided. It is pro-

The motor to be employed for the running

The motor to be employed for the running of the cars is a new compressing engine, invented by the gentleman above, and capable of drawing in larger volumes of air, with little or no loss of power from friction, than the older models. The s. eet to be attained will, of course, vary according to the number of stations, but the inventor promises to transport through passengers the whole length of the island in a maximum of

TWENTY MINUTES,
and he personally believes that the time would be little more than hall of even that short period.

The great advantages chaimed for this scheme are greater speed than is promised by any other, and less danger from running of the track, less damage to property holders and less disfigurement of the streets. Its estimated cost, too, is only \$200,000 a mile—only a sixth of the pneumate tunnel—while it could be constructed and finished in six months from the date of its commencement—say by the 4th of July next. There can be no doubt that, even if the expectations of its projectors are somewhat over sanguine, this plan deserves careful considers tion.